

Inter-Island Telegraph

On and After the 2nd of March
Messages in plain language will be accepted for transmission between the places mentioned below:

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KA LAU, Molokai.
MAUNALEI, LANAI and LAHAINA, Maui.

The charge for such messages will be at the rate of 20 cents per word of 15 letters (minimum charge, \$2.00) until further notice.

When telephone connections are available messages may be handed to the telephone company to be forwarded to destinations other than those mentioned above.

In other cases special messengers may be employed.

The cost of special delivery is not included in the charge of 20 cents per word. If the cost is known it must be paid by the sender when the message is handed in. If unknown, it must be paid by the addressee when the message is delivered.

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"The Expatriates," by Lillian Bell.
"The Conspirators," by Robert W. Chambers.
"Anfield and Afloat," by F. R. Stockton.
"The Pageantry of Life," by Whibley.
"The Stick Minister's Wooing," by S. R. Crockett.
"The Bennett Twins," by Hurd.
"The Weird Orient," by Ilowiz.
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"Concerning Children," by Charlotte Perkins Gilman.
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"How to Cook Husbands," by Worthington.
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SISTER ANNA IS COMING

Episcopalian Nun Seeking Rest Here.

WILL ARRIVE NEXT MONTH

Something About a Woman Who is Renowned for Good Works.

Following is from the San Francisco Call:

The announcement that Sister Anna of the Episcopalian order of Sisters of the Good Shepherd, and who is widely known in the diocese of California for the eminent ability and success with which she has conducted some of the more prominent of the philanthropies of the church, is compelled by physical weakness to retire from all further connection with the charities to which she has devoted the later years of her life, will be received with regret by thousands of people. On the first of next month Sister Anna will leave for Honolulu, hoping in that more genial clime and under the ministrations of loving relatives to regain at least a portion of the strength that has been so greatly impaired by her exertions.

It is hardly possible that among the members of her own church there is a woman better known or beloved than Sister Anna. For fifteen years she has exercised her wonderful powers for the good of others. She first became known through her connection with the Armitage Orphanage at San Mateo. That institution from its foundation grew quickly to large proportions. At first girls and boys were cared for, but it soon became apparent that two such institutions were necessary if the work was to be adequately performed. It was decided to open an orphanage for girls and locate it in San Francisco, placing Sister Anna in charge. It was a work of faith entirely, as there were no means to buy either furniture or food. An appeal was made to the philanthropies, and the answer came quickly. A house on Harrison street was rented and the Maria Kip Orphanage was started, with sixty girls, whose wants had to be provided for from day to day. Society people soon became interested in the growing institution, and the stress of poverty lessened. The orphanage outstripped the accommodations of the first home, and a removal was made to a large mansion at Polson and Hawthorne streets. Prosperity followed. Several bequests became available for a permanent home, and one day the board of lady directors decided to purchase a large lot on the corner of Sacramento street and Seventh avenue. Later in the year the new building was completed at an expense of \$50,000. The large debt which burdened the institution at first was decreased from time to time, until two years ago the last dollar was paid off and the orphanage was no longer in debt. Then Sister Anna asked for and was granted a long leave of absence and was afterward permitted to retire altogether from the management of the institution, to which she had devoted her best efforts.

Returning to the city, Sister Anna again took up her residence at the Armitage, and started, on a moderate scale, a home for working girls at the corner of Polson and Hawthorne streets. Even this work proved too much for her waning strength, and she has been compelled to relinquish all responsibility to other sisters, who will take up the work where it is left and enlarge as its growing wants will permit.

Sister Anna will be tenderly remembered by thousands of young women, to whom her life, example and counsel have been of much value. Should the climate of Honolulu prove to be beneficial, it is not probable that Sister Anna will ever return to California.

DETAILS OF THE PARIS DUEL

Castellane and De Rodays Shook Hands After Editor Was Wounded.

PARIS, March 16.—The De Rodays-Castellane duel is over, M. de Rodays has received a ball in the thigh, and the Count and journalist have shaken hands. A reporter of the Call and New York Journal followed the cab of the seconds and witnessed the duel. The Parc des Princes was the rendezvous.

M. de Rodays and his seconds arrived a few minutes before Count de Castellane and his friends. Each party formed a compact little group. Count de Dion was the first to break the ice. Going up to M. de Rodays he said: "I think, sir, we have to toss for places." M. de Rodays' representative won. The toss then took place for the pistols to be used, and the lot fell to those chosen by Count de Castellane's seconds.

Count de Dion had by universal request been appointed "directeur du combat." He measured the distance—twenty-five paces—and stuck a stick at one end of the ground and an umbrella at the other.

DE RODAYS FIRES FIRST.

The combatants were then placed face to face. Both were dressed in tightly buttoned frock coats, with collars raised, so as not to show any shirt or collar, and each wore a silk hat. Count de Dion, when the men were in position, standing on the further side, opened a box containing two loaded pistols, and with his silk hat in hand, went to M. de Rodays first, leaving a weapon in his hand. He then crossed the ground and handed Count de Castellane the other. Count de Dion then from the center addressed both combatants. At this point the words were almost inaudible to the interlopers, but when he cried "Messieurs, veuillez armer vos pistolets," and "Messieurs, êtes-vous prêts," his stentorian voice rang out through the chilly air.

It was noticed that M. de Rodays fired immediately after the word "feu," without waiting for the regulation words, "un, deux, trois." M. de Rodays was in his right, but De Castellane, on the other hand, took matters more calmly. M. de Rodays had not "pinned" him. Between the words "un" and "deux" Castellane raised his pistol, took aim and fired. M. de Rodays did not fall, but his hand fell to his right thigh. Immediately Count de Dion and Castellane rushed toward him. The ball had lodged about fifteen centimeters below the groin. A few inches higher the wound would have been fatal.

M. de Rodays was carried by De Dion and Perivier and two doctors to the Velodrome stand, where the bleeding was stopped by bandages, the bullet still remaining in the thigh. M. de Rodays having only his brougham, Castellane offered him his landau, and De Rodays and his friends traveled homeward in it.

SHAKE HANDS AFTER COMBAT.

The Figaro tomorrow morning will publish the following account of the wounding of M. de Rodays: As soon as he felt the bullet he placed his hand on his thigh and called out with absolute calmness, "I am struck." He kept up very well at this moment, the wound not at first making him suffer the severe pain it afterward did. Every one rushed toward him and he was carried to a bench in the Velodrome, where the wound was dressed by Dr. Blain, assisted by Dr. Meme.

Count Boni de Castellane then approached the wounded man, whose wound was bleeding profusely, and said to him, "Are you suffering, M. de Rodays?"

"Not too much," replied the editor of the Figaro.

Count de Castellane then held out his hand, which M. de Rodays took.

The complete absence of fever justified the hope that in eight or ten days M. de Rodays will be completely recovered.

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POLITICS OF THE RECENT PAST

Death of Ex-President Harrison Leads to Political Reminiscences.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Whether General Harrison promised Senator Platt the secretaryship of the treasury and what were the causes of the estrangement between him and James G. Blaine, which led to Mr. Blaine's retirement from his cabinet, are questions which have been discussed for ten years. General Harrison's death has made it possible for men who are in a position to know what took place to throw new light upon the events following his election, which led to rancor and bitter feuds in his party.

From a man who because of his close personal relations with General Harrison and the prominent place which he occupied in his party during the campaign of 1888 had probably a better opportunity than any other of knowing what took place under the surface an account of events which contained much that has never before been told was obtained.

Everybody expected that Blaine would be nominated in 1888, though Sherman, Allison, Alger and others were candidates. The convention met on Monday, and balloted until Friday night without result. New York had not been heard from, but Allison's nomination was regarded as certain when Senator Platt came into the committee room. He sat down like a man who is tired out and said:

"New York has decided to support Harrison."

Most of the members of the committee thought he had said Allison, and they applauded. He saw their mistake and corrected it. On Sunday General Harrison's nomination was decided upon.

"I never heard of a promise of appointment made by General Harrison during the convention. I could not swear that he promised Senator Platt the secretaryship of the treasury, but I believe that he did so. Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia said that he had a letter from General Harrison telling him to offer this place in the cabinet to Platt if necessary. I never saw this letter, but a member who did see it said that it was in General Harrison's handwriting."

"General Harrison's difference with Blaine was the unhappiest feature of his administration. That was the work of his friends, who told him that Blaine would overshadow him. General Harrison questioned Blaine's title to credit for the Bering Sea correspondence, and the feeling between them finally led to Blaine's withdrawal from the cabinet."

Senator Platt would not talk today of the alleged promise of the secretaryship of the treasury. How deep was the resentment of the New York organization against General Harrison was shown on Friday night, when the New York county committee met and failed to take any notice of his death.

General James S. Clarkson, who was General Harrison's campaign manager and political confidant during the first two years of his administration, explained the general's apparent neglect of the men who had contributed to his election. "He had such an almost morbid idea of the greatness of the position," explained General Clarkson, "that he would not make it personal, but wholly public. He refused to use the government to discharge personal obligations. He rewarded no man."

TOPEKA, Kans., March 16.—Colonel W. H. Rossington, speaking of the late Benjamin Harrison today, recalled the incident of the sudden resignation of James G. Blaine from the office of Secretary of State, and assigned a cause for the sensational act that probably has never been printed.

"Mr. Blaine was driven to resign by an impulsive act of his wife," Colonel Rossington said. "It is generally believed that he resigned because he knew his name would go before the Minneapolis convention, but that is a mistake. He resigned because Mrs. Blaine sometime before had made a scene in the White House."

"I got the story from George M. Pullman."

"Mrs. Blaine," said Pullman, "called at the White House and sent for the President. Without any ceremonies she began a tirade of abuse. She told him that by putting her son, Walker Blaine, at arduous, humiliating and impossible tasks, he had driven him to resign from the office of Assistant Secretary, and that his death was due to systematic persecutions by the President. Now, by the same methods, the President was trying to force her husband to resign."

"She told Harrison he was jealous of Blaine, and had put himself in her husband's way to the presidency. The President in a cool and dignified manner informed her that it did not become one of his position to discuss such a question with a member of her sex. He left her to find a way out of the building."

"The cause of Mr. Blaine's resignation from the cabinet," continued Colonel Rossington, "and the people have for years believed that he was impelled by selfish motives."

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